

President Taft Believes His Party Has Kept Faith With the People

Pledges of 1908 Fulfilled and Tariff Best Country Ever Had in Taft's Opinion.

BENEFIT FOR ALL IN NEW LAWS

Work of Congress in Interest of All the People.

WANTS HIS PARTY TO WIN AGAIN

Hopes the Election Will Return the Republicans to Power.

SEEKS RIGHT, COME WHAT MAY

"Regulars" Credited with Most of the Work Accomplished, but Some "Insurgents" Stand Well with the Executive.

John Callan O'Laughlin, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, visited President Taft at Beverly last week, and on Saturday the Tribune gave prominent place to the following article from Mr. O'Laughlin:

Under the rule which applies to interviews with the president of the United States, I am not permitted to quote Mr. Taft, but I am authorized to say that the following expresses clearly the views he entertains of the status of the republican party today.

The republican party is a party of progress, a party of execution. It has fulfilled its campaign pledges. It has been efficient and effective in government.

It has enacted wise and progressive legislation in the interest of the people, and in accordance with the platform adopted by its convention in 1908.

Under the circumstances it is meet that the people should give it their formal endorsement by continuing it in power in Congress at the coming elections.

The chief executive does not speak vaingloriously of the achievements of his administration, and of the majority in Congress. So far as he himself is concerned, he feels that he has done the best that is in him for the people, irrespective of political party, and he proposes to pursue those policies which, in his judgment, will insure to their benefit in the future.

Hopes Party Will Win.

Naturally he desires republican success in November, less because of the personal gratification he will enjoy from the confidence which thereby will be expressed in him and his administration, than in the opportunity which republican majority will afford to write into law far-reaching reforms he contemplates.

The people have little idea of the importance of the legal problems which will press for solution during the next Congress—the last of this administration. In November shall meet the supreme court will hand down its decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases, and if the contention of the government, as sustained, as the president believes, against reorganization of business, which he submits to Congress in a special message last winter.

The tariff expert will submit to the president within two years recommendations for revision of certain schedules of the tariff law. The problem of currency reform must be dealt with courageously. Effective governmental control of railroad capitalization must be secured. The demand of labor respecting the issue of injunctions must be considered wisely and with due regard for the effect of the action taken upon all the important interests involved.

Anti-Trust Activity. If the government be beaten, then there will be a universal demand for the strengthening of the anti-trust law, or at least the provision of remedy which will insure combinations of capital to conduct business more in the interest of the people than in the case today.

The president already has framed a solution in his federal incorporation plan for all corporations doing an interstate business, which he submits to Congress in a special message last winter.

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More Conservation Reforms. Further reforms for conservation of national resources, which will insure the preservation of natural wealth for this and future generations and at the same time permit wise and sane exploitation and development, must be enacted.

I have referred to only the more striking things in the legislative program the president will have in mind to show how necessary, in his view, is the election of a republican majority in the fall. A democratic house would refuse, of course, to grant him the legislation he so earnestly wishes. It would hamper his administration in every possible way.

And while, from a legislative point of view, he would be able to achieve little with a democratic house, it is the belief of the president he still could do many things in administration which would be of value to the country. His proposal to introduce economy in government, to place the several departments upon a business basis, to create an efficient machine which will run smoothly and at the lowest possible cost.

What Party Has in Mind. As an indication of what the president has in mind attention may be called to the reorganization and saving which have occurred in the Treasury department and in the Postoffice department. The latter department actually turned back \$10,000,000 out of the \$17,000,000 of the deficit for which an appropriation was made. As a result at the end of the last fiscal year there was a surplus of \$10,000,000, which, as the president suggests, is a truly wonderful showing.

The president is not concerned about the effect of the election upon his personal fortunes. He is not looking forward to 1912, not directing his acts or his policies toward securing re-election and re-election to the office he now holds.

Seeks to Do Things Right. He is seeking to do the things at hand and to do them in the right way. If his course be approved, well and good. If it be not approved, well and good also. That this is his state of mind is shown by his decision not to take any managerial part in the approaching campaign.

departments, a universal peace commission. He must appoint five lawyers as judges of the United States circuit court, who shall constitute the court of commerce created by the recent railroad law. As one of the men selected will be a member of the Interstate Commerce commission an able successor must be chosen.

Wants the Right Men. Nothing, in the judgment of the president, is more important than the appointment of the right men.

In addition, Mr. Taft desires to have his annual message drafted before he returns to Washington. He will have to consider and pass upon the recommendations of the army board of engineers, formed to select the reclamation projects which shall be carried without delay to completion.

Livery department has its large questions of policy which constantly are being placed before the president for decision.

So far as what has been accomplished is concerned, the president is proud of it. There ought to be no doubt on this score. And some of the pride he feels is founded in the fact that the legislation enacted was enacted by the regular vote of the republican party.

It is true some changes were made in the various bills at the instance of the insurgents and democrats, but the president asserts that these were few in number. The main features, with the exception of the tariff law, were foreshadowed in speeches he made before Congress assembled last December, in his several messages, and in bills which were especially prepared by his direction for the consideration of Congress.

Tariff Reforms Pleasing Him. The way in which the tariff law has operated has given the president considerable satisfaction. He fully justifies the claim he made for it at Winona, that it was the best law of the kind ever enacted.

The value of the law as a revenue producer is established. With reference to its effect upon the consumer, the president insists that it generally is in his interest.

Numerous reductions were made in the duties on necessities, while the increases rendered to luxuries, such as wine and the like. Proof of this fact and of the failure of the claim that the tariff is responsible for the high cost of living has been furnished the president.

An investigator took the menu of a dining car, which contained ninety items, and applied a tariff to each of them. He found that seventy had been untouched, the duty on fifteen had been reduced, and there were increases on only five. The increases affected olives, pineapples, sweet cake, English plum pudding and wines.

At a hotel where he stopped he took like action, with the result that out of the forty-six items on the menu there was one increase—sweet cake—seventeen decreases, and the remainder, twenty-six in number, were untouched. At another hotel the same procedure with respect to forty-five items showed nine reductions and no increases.

Opinion of Investigator. "So far as the necessities of life in the way of food products, being affected by any change from the Dingley to the Payne bill," the investigator concluded, "the changes made are all downward, and we need have no fear of taking a radical position in that respect."

The president never has made any secret of his dissatisfaction with the wool schedule and the cotton schedule. These, by his direction, are being scrutinized by the board of experts, placed in its disposal. The board will be able to make a thorough and comprehensive inquiry, and is certain to get results, the president believes, which will be highly advantageous.

Such a body, vested by law with equal powers, would not, in his judgment, be able to obtain the complete information which is necessary to reach a correct conclusion, since it would antagonize merchants and manufacturers and dispose them to block its efforts to get at the truth.

Moreover, the president, of course, as he points out, is not the lawmaker. Congress, under the constitution, alone has the right to make laws, and it is questionable whether it could delegate its power to any body of men.

Prof. Emory, chairman of the Taft tariff board, has reported that the experience of Germany has opposed that country decidedly to the tariff commission plan.

Sees Real Benefits. Real and immediate benefits, in Mr. Taft's view, have flowed from the legislation enacted. In the regulation of railroads the principal improvement, he thinks, attends the institution of the commerce court in the determination of the legality of orders made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Hereafter appeals have been taken through the circuit courts to the courts of appeals and thence to the supreme court. This procedure has lent itself to confusion of interpretation and to wasteful delay.

The president believes the creation of a single court, empowered to deal with questions arising from the action of the Interstate Commerce commission, its members versed in the principles and precedents controlling the application of the interstate commerce laws, will result in the establishment of a uniform system of practice, in harmonious rules, and in expedition, making the work of the commission much more effective than ever before.

The railroad law also gives the commission power, of its own motion, to investigate the reasonableness of rates, and if found unreasonable to fix those which will be reasonable.

Rights to Shipper. The commission is empowered to readjust classification of rates if it did not have before, or which at least was doubtful.

The shipper now has the right to demand a written statement of the rates from the authorized agent of the railroad company. The new law authorizes the Interstate Commerce commission to suspend the operation of increased rates until it can look into the question of the reasonableness of the increase.

The president is rather doubtful as to the effect of the long and short haul clause. It may give a little more power to the commission and be a little liberal to the railroads in fixing a higher rate for a shorter distance, but he is inclined to think the difference is not great.

In addition the commission is given power to establish through routes and joint classifications and to establish joint rates, and the shipper has the right, as between joint routes, to select the route over which his merchandise shall be carried.

These provisions Mr. Taft recommended in his Des Moines speech and were included in the bill drafted by the attorney general. He recommended also at Des Moines a provision by which railroads, in spite of the anti-trust law, were permitted to make tariff arrangements fixing rates for not exceeding thirty days.

Former President Roosevelt had made the same recommendation, and it was a plank in the republican platform. However, Congress refused to enact the provision on the ground that it was unwise to amend the anti-trust law.

The charge that the attorney general's bill contemplated the repeal of the law

as to railroads, Mr. Taft declares to be utterly unfounded, except as stated above. As a matter of fact, the bill especially provided that nothing therein should be construed to amend or modify the law, except in respect to the thirty day traffic agreement.

The importance of the postal savings bill is generally conceded. In the opinion of Mr. Taft, it will promote thrift among the poor, who are not disposed to deposit money in banks, because of their distrust of such institutions, and so spend the money they otherwise would save.

He also anticipates that the postal savings banks will afford a depository to those who heard their money at home and who may be induced by government responsibility and promise to repay to turn their money into the postal banks.

Mr. Taft believes the measure to be well drawn, conserving the interests of the depositor, the locality in which he resides, and the government.

The conservation law confers upon the president the power to withdraw all lands of the public domain subject to settlement from the operation of law, and to hold them for any public purpose.

Withdrawal of Land. This authority has enabled Mr. Taft to withdraw more than 70,000,000 acres of land—water power sites, coal, phosphate, and oil. This action has produced a status quo in respect to which consideration may be given as to the best methods for the proper disposition of this land.

The president holds that the bond issue of \$20,000,000 was made necessary by the extravagant and unbusinesslike methods of the reclamation service, which had gone ahead without much regard to the amount of money available, and, promised to settlers in the west the completion of projects at a certain cost to be collected in the form of annual water rents from the settlers.

It has developed there is not enough money in the fund to carry out the sale of public land to carry on the work satisfactorily, and in the \$20,000,000 bond law, power is provided to supplement the work.

A step toward reform in politics is provided, the president holds, in the law requiring publication of campaign contributions. Stated briefly, the law requires that to Arizona and New Mexico. Other measures have been passed making for efficiency in government.

Likes Some Insurgents. None of these measures, as the president points out, owes its origin or importance to the fact that the insurgents are hostile to the party.

Such men as Murdoch, Kinkaid, and Hayes of California have his gratitude. Their fight was upon the rules and organization of the house, and with such action he has no quarrel. It is his regret that he is so heartily approves the liberalization of the rules.

But the president decidedly resents the action of those insurgents who have represented him as the tool of "the interest" and tried to lead him into the mire of the basest character.

Such men cannot expect any consideration from him. With respect to Mr. Cannon's continuance as speaker, Mr. Taft has no concern, since it is the house of representatives alone that has the power to choose its own officers.

But Mr. Cannon is no longer an issue. By no possibility could he be re-elected to the position he now occupies.

Mr. Taft believes the party should be judged by the acts. Upon the presentation of the bill to make the party, he is reasonably can be refused continuance in power, especially when the party seeking to supplant it has demonstrated its inefficiency both in administration and legislation.

Alfonso of Spain Appears to Bear a Charmed Life

Life of Spanish Monarch Many Times in Danger, but He Always Escapes Without Serious Injury.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—(Special Cablegram.)—King Alfonso of Spain bears a charmed life apparently, for he had a narrow escape from serious if not fatal injury, when the topmast of Sir Thomas Lipton's schooner yacht Shamrock, on which his majesty was a guest was carried away and came crashing down the deck. King Alfonso has been in all sorts of accidents, been plotted against, been threatened and been shot, but has come through them all virtually unscathed.

In 1894 a bomb was found on the railroad tracks over which the royal train was traveling.

At the celebration of his campaign in 1898, an Italian man tried to attack him.

In January, 1908, in Madrid, a shot was fired at the royal carriage.

In 1904 at Barcelona several persons were wounded by the explosion of a bomb hurled at him.

In 1906 at the time of the king's visit to France a bomb was hurled at him and President Loubet as they were returning from the opera.

In March, 1909, Alfonso while riding in an automobile near Villa Manrique, Spain, ran into a tree and he narrowly missed toppling into a ravine.

In June, 1909, while playing polo, his pony stumbled and fell, pinning the rider underneath. The king's ankle was severely sprained, but he mounted again and continued the game.

Far from being frightened by these attacks or incidents, the young monarch insists on traveling freely among his people, unaccompanied by court or other officials.

Today's accident is the second that Sir Thomas Lipton has had while entertaining royalty aboard ship.

In May, 1908, King Edward was a guest of the Shamrock II, the challenger of America's cup, when she was partially wrecked by a sudden squall and dismantled. The king had a miraculous escape and the steel cables just missed him, and even before the sailors could extricate themselves the king was seen climbing over the wreckage, trying to see whether he might be of any service to the injured.

NEBRASKA KNIGHT ON TRIP

State Senator Donahue of O'Neill Makes Pilgrimage to Rome with Party.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—A party of 15 Knights of Columbus and ladies sailed today for the Mediterranean and a Catholic pilgrimage of Europe. Among the party were James A. Donahue of O'Neill, Neb., and Miss Suzanne G. O'Connell of Falls City, Neb. They will land at Genoa, where a big celebration in honor of Columbus will be held, and then proceed to Rome for a special audience with the pope.

Public School Girls Get "Lesson" on Care of Babies



DR. LAURA M. RIEGELMAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Surrounded by nearly 20 eager little girls with a bright, cooling little baby in her arms, Dr. Laura M. Riegelman has clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of rearing and caring for young children along scientific lines.

To make her lecture more interesting the doctor, with the aid of a trained nurse, had dressed a baby who, perhaps because she was on exhibition, didn't even whimper.

The lecture was given in Public School No. 32, in the heart of the tenement district, in Haywood street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. The baby, a strong, rosy-cheeked little girl, was a striking contrast to the anxious "little mothers," the majority of whom looked as if the stern end of need had many times stared them in the face.

To some of these the sight of a baby in a little bathtub was a novelty, but to others it was merely a case of witnessing what they themselves had performed many times, but in a different manner.

First, the water was tested with a thermometer, and being found too hot, was lowered to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Many of the children had never seen a bath thermometer and handled the instrument with great curiosity.

Miss Whiting, the nurse in charge, showed the children how to keep a baby's eyes and mouth washed, laying stress on the need of the use of borax.

In dressing the child Dr. Riegelman told the children that, contrary to the general belief, babies should wear as few clothes as possible.

"Petticoats," said the physician, "should be entirely eliminated. I have found that mothers dress their children entirely too much in summer. They forget that a child does not need so much clothes as a grown person."

For some unaccountable reason it is the general impression that the little flannel band should be tightly fastened. This generally results in colic and in many instances gastritis. The baby cries, but the mother, ignorant of the cause, believes that the child is hungry, although it may have been fed only an hour before.

It is any wonder that an overtired child ill with colic should cry? "Perhaps the gravest mistake of the mother lies in overfeeding her child. When a baby cries, whether it be hungry or not, it should not be fed more than every two or three hours. Water boiled and then cooled will stop the crying and will satisfy the child."

"Could parents be made to realize the dangers that follow a bottle fed baby few would care to run the risk. The statistics of the board of health show that on the list of infant mortality there are the names of nine bottle fed children, and that receives the natural mother's milk. However, there are instances where it is absolutely necessary to raise the baby on a bottle. To mothers of this I would give the child bottled cow's milk, delivered fresh every day and kept on ice until required. After every meal the baby's bottle should be washed thoroughly, then boiled for ten minutes in a solution of borax and water. The nipple should be turned inside out and vigorously scrubbed with a brush in boracic acid."

Dr. Riegelman laid particular stress on the necessity of keeping a child in an open air, but warned the children against allowing the sun to shine in the baby's eyes.

The lecturer is one of the committee of the Public Health Protective association, and has been connected with the Board of Health for the last three years. During that time she has visited daily five schools all of which are situated in the heart of the tenement district. The children attending these schools are for the most part foreigners, in many instances Italians and Polish Jews of the poorer classes. Of the 20 children in the class who heard the lecture there were probably a half dozen who looked as if their parents were comparatively well to do. The youngsters were at least healthy looking. The others, however, were pale faced and poorly dressed. Some were alone, but the greater number carried babies ranging in age from two months to 2 years. But in every instance the same eagerness and anxiety to learn was manifested. A few of the children had come just to hear the doctor, whose presence is so fully appreciated in the poorer quarters of the city.

Dr. Riegelman is a graduate of the Woman's Medical college of New York, of the Woman's Medical college of Baltimore and of the Johns Hopkins university. She has been a member of the visiting staff of nearly every leading hospital in Brooklyn and New York.

GERMANS COMING TO LEARN

Professors and Students to Study Conditions in America.

OMAHA AMONG CITIES ON LIST

Will Learn of Methods of Agricultural Production Which Help to Supply the Markets of the World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Twenty-eight students, accompanied by four professors from the University of Commerce of Cologne, Germany, arrived here aboard the Hamburg-American liner Amerika this morning to begin an investigation into the "marvelous production and commerce of this country, which is becoming every year one of the most important factors in international trade."

The party is under the supervision of Christian Eckert, director of studies in the university. He is being assisted by Prof. Moldenhauer, Hansert and Ribbert. Prof. Eckert outlined the object of the visit in the following statement:

"The more the United States throws itself into international trade the more the wonderful development of America attracts the people of Europe."

"We are taking an interest in the modern systems of production, which have considerably enhanced man's ability by the application of the latest technical inventions to machinery."

"We want to learn your intensive methods of agriculture production, which not only supplies the home market, but also a great part of the world; also, in the so rapidly developed industry which is placed in the country and its supremacy in many branches of trade."

"We will turn our first attention to the great commercial and industrial centers. We propose to visit New York, of course, and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Washington, Denver, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, as well as numerous other cities. The Mississippi basin, mining districts and stock ranches will all interest us vitally. It is possible we will go through the cotton country and investigate the Alabama mineral fields."

"Enroute we will take advantage of the opportunities afforded to see the scenic beauties of your land, of which we have heard such glowing accounts. Among these will be Niagara Falls, the Grand canyon and California. But the chief object of our visit is to gather all the information of American business methods with a view to applying them in Germany as far as possible."

The Yellow Peril

Jaundice, malaria, biliousness, vanishes when Dr. King's New Life Pills are taken. Guaranteed. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

or three hours. Water boiled and then cooled will stop the crying and will satisfy the child.

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Hahn's Peak Road Going to Be Built Into a New Field

Laurence Barnum of New York Makes Report, Giving Situation at This Time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Laurence Barnum, who has just returned from a trip with a party of Boston and Chicago bankers over the Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific railway, the road which is being built southwest from Laramie, on the Union Pacific into the coal fields of northwest Colorado, says that the railroad is opening up a vast territory that has a large massing of not only coal, but cattle and all kinds of agricultural products, which will be moved over its lines.

It was announced by the management just before the inspection party broke up that the line would be extended to Steamboat Springs, the present terminus of the Moffat road. Mr. Barnum said: "I believe that when this road gets into Steamboat Springs it will get practically the entire freight from that district, which comprises 300,000 acres of rich agricultural valley land. The Laramie road will have an average grade of less than 1 per cent and a maximum grade of only 2 per cent, which is in favor of the way of greatest tonnage."

"A twenty-five-year traffic agreement has been signed with the Union Pacific and it is not expected that any other traffic agreements will be made."

"Speaking of general conditions in Colorado and Wyoming, Mr. Barnum said: 'That section of the country is so busy in railroad building, developments of coal and copper mines, timber and irrigation that little is said about the general depression in business.'"

Lifelong Bondage to dyspepsia, liver complaints and kidney troubles is needless. Electric Bitters